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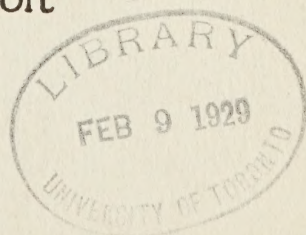
Canada · National Development Bureau


Government
Publications

Canada's Natural Resources



Where to get information
on the Dominion's
Natural Resources for
Development and Recreation





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CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES

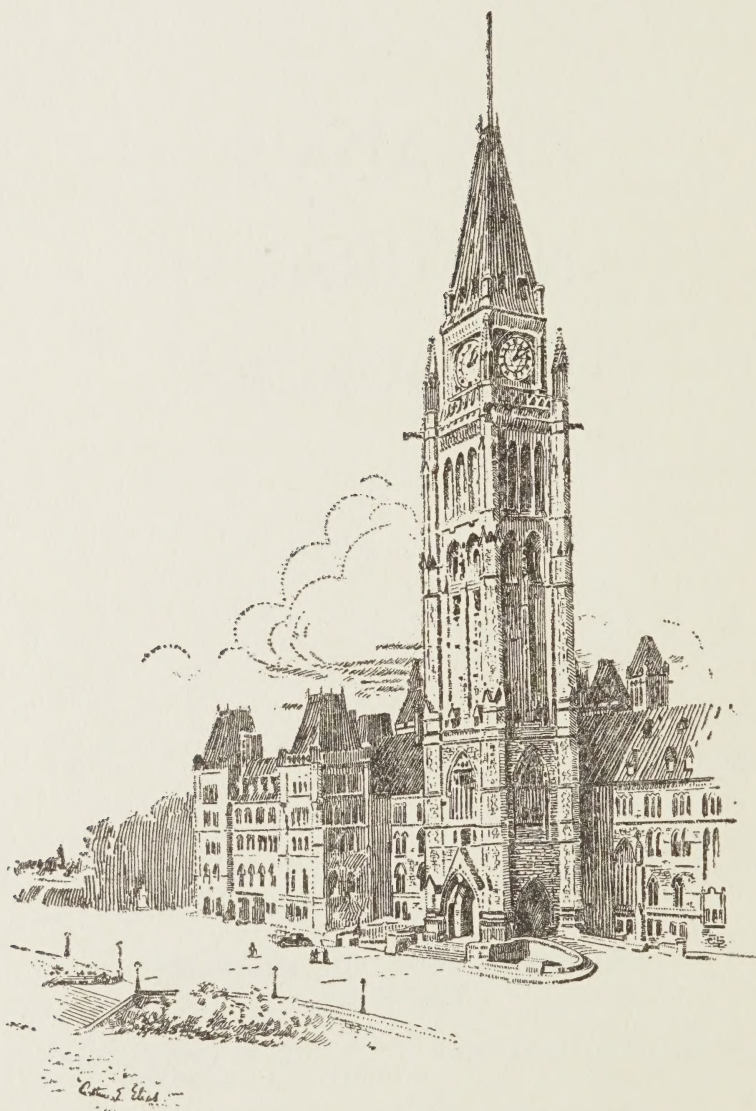
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CANADA

HON. CHARLES STEWART
Minister

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister

NATURAL RESOURCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
F. C. C. Lynch, *Director*

1928



PEACE TOWER, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

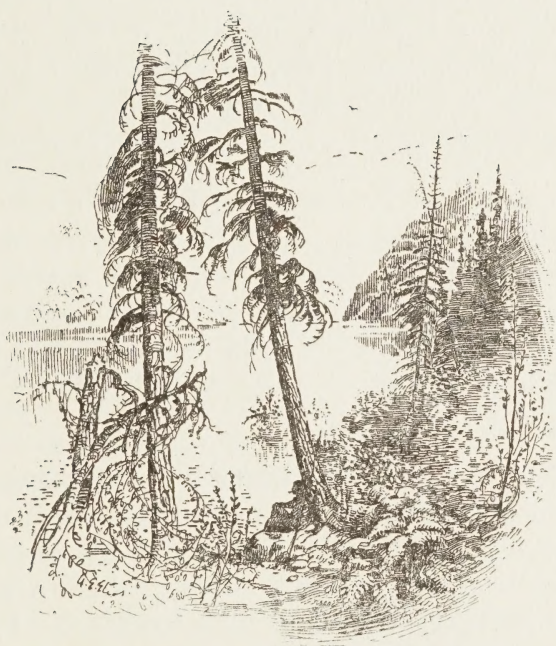
FOREWORD

IN publishing a brief guide for those interested in obtaining information relating to Canada's natural resources, one hardly needs to point out that the work of making these resources adequately known has always been, and is to-day, a first essential in promoting the Dominion's economic growth. It is a work in which countless agencies, both public and private, bear an important share. In the field of public administration alone the number is large, embracing various departments at each provincial capital as well as many branches of the federal government.

Perhaps the widest range of interests falling within the sphere of any one organization engaged in natural resources administration is that pertaining to the Department of the Interior. This Department, charged with the management of the federal public domain, alone administers the resources of an area comprising considerably more than half of the Dominion. The Department includes within its organization a series of specialized services each of which is responsible for administering and promoting the development of one broad class of resource. In addition to these services administering lands, forests, mineral areas, water resources, park regions and so on, the Department maintains the Natural Resources Intelligence Service which, in co-operation with related federal and provincial services, acts as a national information bureau upon Canada's natural resources, tourist attractions and geography.

Though Canada's several provinces and territories vary radically in size, situation and character, all are alike in one respect—in the possession of great natural assets for development and for recreation. Each of the nine provinces, from the largest to the smallest, adds a distinctive and important contribution to the sum total of the Dominion's natural wealth and, as a prelude to the directory of administrative units, there is a series of brief sketches reviewing some of the main features of the resources of Canada's different political divisions. These are too brief to cover the whole field in respect to any province, and their purpose is merely to review a few of the distinctive, and not necessarily the most important, phases of the natural wealth of each region.

Chas Stewart
Minister of the Interior



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Though descriptive reference to Prince Edward Island usually hastens to mention that the Island is Canada's smallest province, first emphasis might more properly be laid upon the exceptional natural assets of the province rather than upon its limited area.

The wealth of Prince Edward Island's resources is strikingly suggested by the intensity of development they support. The Island possesses a population of forty persons per square mile, about five times as many as Ontario and far in the lead of all other provinces. Unsettled or waste territory is conspicuous by its absence.

Arable lands are the Island's chief resource, and agriculture its dominant pursuit. No other industry ranks as a serious rival. Eighty-five per cent of the entire area of the province is cultivable—a showing quite unapproached by any sister province. Farming enterprise is highly varied. Among the field crops potatoes are pre-eminent. Oats, fodder crops, mixed grain, wheat and roots are also important. Dairying is supreme in the field of animal husbandry, but the Island claims special distinction also in the lead it has given, not merely to the Dominion but to the world, in fur farming. Nearly six hundred farms are stocked with fur-bearing animals valued at more than \$3,300,000.



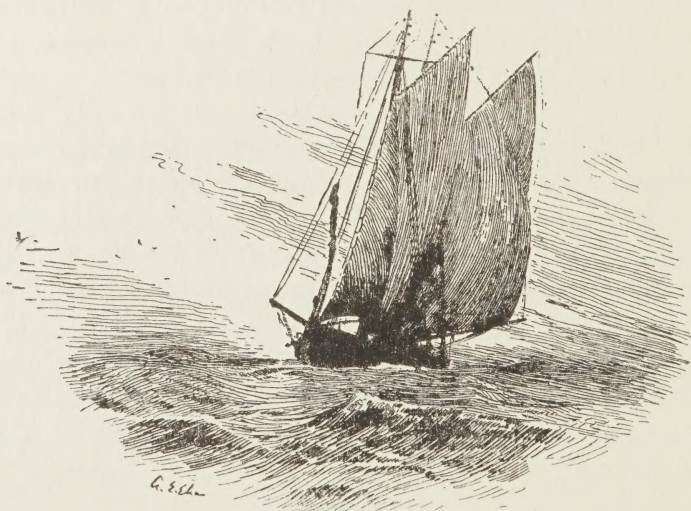
The Island's marine position accounts for its second great resource—fertile and extensive commercial fisheries. The fishing industry, employing some 4,500 persons, has an output averaging nearly \$1,500,000 in value annually. The lobster fishery exceeds all others combined, in importance. Cod, smelts, herring and oysters are the other principal species.

There is a third field in which the Island's natural endowment is notable. In this age of motor travel, recreational resources have become commercial assets of high value. Prince Edward Island with its ideal summer climate, scenic beauty, sea bathing, good roads and other travel and holiday attractions, should enjoy steadily increasing popularity as a vacation land. Apart from its natural attraction, it holds for every Canadian a unique interest as "the Cradle of Confederation."

NOVA SCOTIA

Comparatively small in area, Nova Scotia possesses several of the most notable of Canada's physical assets. Fisheries, coalfields and fruit-growing regions comprise perhaps its most distinctive trio of natural resources.

Nova Scotia's fisheries are far-famed. For over half a century they have sustained a great industry and trade. In recent years the annual harvest of the sea has averaged in value roundly \$10,000,000. The cod, lobster and haddock catches are regularly valued in millions while herring, halibut, mackerel, salmon and other species also help materially to enrich the waters which directly or indirectly furnish employment to some 20,000 persons.



For many years Nova Scotia annually produced more coal than all the other provinces together. Though later years have reared a new rival in the mining industry of Alberta, Nova Scotia still accounts for over 40 per cent, in value, of the Canadian coal output. The close association of these coalfields with the iron ore deposits of Newfoundland, all conveniently situated on the Atlantic seaboard, has long held a position of commanding interest in the industrial life of Eastern Canada.

The Annapolis and adjacent valleys, reaching with a varying width for seventy miles from the head of Annapolis Basin to the Bay of Minas, form a third outstanding resource. In this renowned fruit-growing region, a great orchard industry has been developed, having its chief commercial outlet in the markets of Great Britain. While only a fraction of the enclosed valley area is under cultivation, the apple crop has exceeded 2,000,000 barrels in a single year.

Of other resources Nova Scotia has a full and varied share. Fish, fruit and coal are but three of the major natural products of this province. The fact that Nova Scotia has a population per square mile several times greater than that of most of the other provinces of the Dominion largely reflects the diversity and economic value of its natural assets.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Forests, farmlands and fisheries may well be designated as the "big three" of New Brunswick's natural assets. Water power and mineral resources also enter actively into the province's economic life, and the largest hydro-electric development in the Maritime Provinces, with an initial installation of 60,000 horsepower is now taking place at Grand Falls, on the Saint John river.

Forest resources stand out as being relatively more important to the business life of New Brunswick than to that of any other province. Both the lumbering and the pulp and paper industries are prominent, and the annual value of primary forest products alone approaches \$20,000,000. Plans have been announced for construction of pulp and paper mills in the immediate future, requiring a capital investment of \$40,000,000 or more. While forest industries have been energetically pursued for decades, New Brunswick's forest domain, properly conserved, should form a great productive asset for all time.

Agricultural resources are of foremost importance. Of some 10,000,000 acres of possible farmland in the province, barely half is yet occupied as farms. The leading field crops are hay and clover, potatoes and oats, while live stock, dairying, fruit-growing, poultry and fur-farming all help to diversify the sources of farm income. A remarkable agricultural asset is found in the reclaimed marsh lands along the Bay of Fundy. These wonderfully rich areas, ploughed only once in ten or fifteen years, form vast natural meadows yielding heavy hay crops year in and year out.

Varied and fertile commercial fisheries comprise a third major resource, supporting a fishing industry which furnishes employment to more than 11,000 persons. In a good year the value of fisheries output

exceeds \$5,000,000. Lobster fishing is a large enterprise and in the sardine and oyster industries New Brunswick is pre-eminent among the Canadian provinces.

No reference to New Brunswick's natural wealth could be excused for failing to mention the province's celebrated recreational attractions. New Brunswick is literally a happy hunting ground for the sportsman, and the fame of its salmon streams and moose hunting regions has been carried far and wide by the devotees of rod and gun.





QUEBEC

The Dominion's largest province is replete with such diverse resources that any selective mention must be largely arbitrary.

A recent booklet describes Quebec's forest resources as being "the most important part of its natural wealth." While the province's agricultural resources also might well be awarded premier honours it is beyond question that Quebec's forests form a huge and distinctive asset. The area of commercial woodlands is estimated to exceed 200,000 square miles, and the total value of the standing timber is placed at over one billion dollars. Well to the fore in the lumbering industry, Quebec is specially prominent in the field of pulp and paper enterprise. Accounting for nearly

half of the annual Canadian cut of pulpwood, the province is foremost also in the manufacture of pulp and paper.

Water power forms another outstanding natural asset. Both in total potential resources and in developed power Quebec leads the Dominion. Apart from the St. Lawrence, with from two to two and a half million horsepower between Montreal harbour and the Ontario boundary, there are such notable power rivers as the St. Maurice, Saguenay, Ottawa, Gatineau, Peribonka, Manicouagan and St. Francois, not to mention a score of others of greater or less importance. Despite the remarkable advances of late years, Quebec's present water power development represents only about 13 per cent of the available resources.

Though the Rouyn region has properly attracted a major share of attention in the last few years, the feature by which Quebec has long been chiefly distinguished in the field of mineral production is the asbestos industry. The resources of the Eastern Townships supply the largest part of the world's asbestos demands. The output has grown greatly in the last fifteen years and the annual value is now in excess of \$10,000,000. With constantly increasing uses of asbestos these extensive resources will constitute one of the province's notable assets for many years.

Adding to its domain of farm and forest lands the matchless St. Lawrence waterway, the power resources of a score of other great rivers, the wealth of its fisheries, and the promise of its broad Precambrian area for greater mineral development, Quebec makes an inestimable contribution to the primary sources of the Dominion's economic strength and growth.

ONTARIO

A real "embarrassment of riches" besets any attempt to select the outstanding features of the natural wealth of Ontario. There are, however, three great physical assets, each of which has played a distinctive role in shaping Ontario's economic development.

The incomparable St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway may well be called the main street of Ontario. Along this waterfront are situated more than half of the province's cities and many smaller but substantial business centres. Viewed in the light of its past, present and future importance, Ontario possesses in this lake-and-river system with its water power resources, its fisheries, and, above all, its magnificent highway for commerce, a natural asset such as can scarcely be matched anywhere in the world.

Beyond this unique waterfront, and traversing almost the full width of Southern Ontario, lies the fertile St. Lawrence Lowland. Within this region the farms of "old Ontario" yield an annual return greater than that of all the gold mines in the world. Surpassed in extent of cropped acreage by some of the younger provinces, Ontario is notable for the diversity of its farm enterprise. While hay, oats and wheat are the leading field crops, there are five or six others each of which is worth more than \$10,000,000 annually. Dairying is a huge industry, while stock-raising, fruit-growing, poultry, tobacco, sugar beets and other lines of husbandry help to create an agricultural region of exceptional variety and stability.

The great Precambrian area, coming into its own only in late years, stands out as a third major feature of Ontario's physical estate. Pulpwood forests and water power resources, gold, silver, nickel, copper and other minerals are the natural assets that have converted this region from a subject of national regret into one of the commanding scenes of current Canadian progress. Added to these resources, Northern Ontario's many million acres of fertile territory furnish an outlet for the steady, if less spectacular, extension of agriculture.

Over and above the fruits of a long record of progress which has given the province about one-third of the Dominion's population and national wealth, Ontario to-day is in the happy position of possessing in full degree the freshness and vigour of outlook imparted by the march of new development.



MANITOBA

To many persons mention of Manitoba almost instinctively conjures up pictures of prairie wheat-fields—an association of ideas which hardly does full justice to the province's varied resources as they have been revealed in later years. Manitoba is fast commanding due appreciation not solely as an agricultural province but as the great meeting ground of two of Canada's major natural regions, rich but radically different in their physical assets.

The southern and southeastern portion of the province, comprising perhaps one-third of the whole, belongs to the Great Plains which constitute Canada's largest expanse of arable land. No doubt this fertile prairie region will always retain first place among Manitoba's natural assets. Its varied farming enterprise yields gross annual revenues of roundly \$150,000,000. Already developed on a large scale, Manitoba's agriculture enjoys ample scope for steady growth for many years to come.

Reaching to the north and northeast of the agricultural plains the huge Precambrian region, which has played such a notable role in recent Canadian progress, covers roughly two-thirds of the entire area of Manitoba. Here, as in Ontario and Quebec, this region is to-day the scene of remarkable development activity, for the advances of the last few years have served to throw a new light upon the economic value of northern Manitoba. Pulp and paper enterprise has

entered the field. Mining projects of high importance are being vigorously pushed forward. Water power development commands exceptional interest and attention. The Nelson river, in its power capacity, is almost a second St. Lawrence. Nine sites along the Winnipeg have an estimated capacity of more than 500,000 horse power, while the Saskatchewan, Churchill and other rivers help to give Manitoba total water power resources exceeded only by those of Ontario and of Quebec.



With the fertile prairie region as the seat of extensive and permanent agriculture, with the old-established fisheries and fur trade, and with the development of the mineral, power and forest wealth of its great Precambrian area now energetically under way, Manitoba's resources afford ample promise of sustaining as generous a range of primary industry as is to be found anywhere in the Dominion.

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, utterly unlike in most respects, present one great point of common interest. They are the two Canadian provinces which, more than any others, are pre-eminently agricultural in their resources and development. And it throws a significant sidelight upon the economic importance of agriculture that the Island leads all provinces in density of population, while Saskatchewan takes premier place in wealth per capita.

Barely a generation of active development has sufficed to make Saskatchewan the seat of the Dominion's most extensive farming industry. The Great Plains region, with its fertile prairie and park lands, covers the major portion of the province. Roundly 20,000,000 acres are annually placed under field crops—almost double the field crop acreage of any other province.

Wheat is king. Of this cereal, which during the present century has virtually transformed the Dominion's commercial life, Saskatchewan normally accounts for well over half of the Canadian crop. Oats, flaxseed and rye are other crops in which the province holds first rank. The immense sum of \$300,000,000 represents a fair average of the recent annual worth of Saskatchewan's field crops—a value surpassing that of the yearly output of all Canada's mines or pulp and paper mills.



A large northern section of the province belongs to the huge "Canadian Shield." This formation does not swing so far southward in Saskatchewan as in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, but it is hardly to be doubted that here, as elsewhere, time will reveal it as a natural asset of high and varied value. To-day it commands a share of the keen mining attention centred upon the ore bodies which cross the Saskatchewan-Manitoba boundary in the Flin-Flon area.

The supremacy of agriculture is not to be taken as implying a dearth of resources for other pursuits. A wide range of additional assets enter into the sum total of Saskatchewan's physical estate—ranching lands, lignite deposits, forest reserves, water powers, fisheries and the fur trade, and splendid recreational areas such as those embraced in the recently established Prince Albert National Park.

ALBERTA

A survey of the Dominion's natural assets discloses several fields in which Alberta makes a signal showing.

In potential resources for agriculture the province stands at the top of the list. Various estimates of the acreage of possible farmland in Canada credit Alberta with possessing about one-fourth of the aggregate. The area suitable for farming has been placed as high as 97,000,000 acres, of which hardly one-third is yet in occupied farms. Some idea of what the settlement of Alberta's lands has meant to the Dominion's commercial progress during the present century may be gained from the fact that Alberta's farm revenues have risen from less than \$6,000,000 to over \$300,000,000 annually. While grain-growing is the leading activity,



stock-raising, dairying, irrigation farming and other pursuits create a broad diversity of agricultural and pastoral enterprise.

In mineral resources, also, Alberta's wealth is exceptional. The area underlain by coal of various kinds runs into many thousands of square miles, and the tonnage estimates of the total coal reserves are almost beyond ordinary grasp. With a yearly production of some 7,000,000 tons, Alberta vies with Nova Scotia for leadership in Canadian coal output. The progress in the scientific treatment of coal for the recovery of oil and other products attaches to these coalfields a potential value equalled by few Canadian industrial possibilities.

Alberta claims pre-eminence again with respect to oil resources. In recent years this province has been the centre of Canadian attention as regards oil exploration, and the decline in Canada's petroleum output has been arrested by the bringing in of new Alberta production. Superseding Ontario as the leading oil-producing province, Alberta is now producing more oil annually than the entire Dominion produced four years ago. This turn of events has lent new force to the hope that the day may come when Canada shall be self-sufficient in respect to developed oil resources.

Not to mention its renowned National Parks and other recreational attractions, or its multiple natural assets of other forms, the province of Alberta with its vast resources for such major human activities as agriculture and mining, bids fair to figure for decades to come as one of the foremost fields of new Canadian development.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia presents a field of versatile interest to the student of Canada's resources. The Pacific province stands first in so many things that it is difficult to select its outstanding features.

In forest wealth British Columbia claims special eminence. It possesses three-quarters of the Dominion's estimated resources of saw timber, and its annual lumber cut is not far short of half of the total Canadian output. The latest reports show an investment of nearly \$63,000,000 in lumber mills, and a yearly lumber production exceeding \$58,000,000 in value. While Douglas fir contributes the major portion of the cut, spruce, hemlock, cedar, tamarack and western yellow pine also rank as important items.

Fishing is another basic enterprise in which British Columbia's resources have given that province undisputed leadership. Of the total value of Canadian fisheries production, British Columbia in recent years has accounted for just slightly less than 50 per cent—in 1927 over \$23,200,000. The salmon fisheries are world famous. The halibut catch is a second great source of revenue and, of the remaining species, herring, pilchard and cod are most prominent.

In no other Canadian province do mineral resources and the mining industry occupy a position of higher relative importance than in British Columbia. Long the leading mining region of the Dominion, British Columbia to-day stands second in value of total mineral



output but, in point of mineral production per capita, greatly surpasses any other province. For Canada, as a whole, the annual value of mineral production per head is about \$26, while for British Columbia alone the figure is well over \$100. The province is fortunate in the diversity as well as in the extent of its mineral resources. It ranks as the Dominion's chief source of copper, lead, zinc, and silver and as a substantial producer of coal and gold.

To its remarkable fisheries, forests and mineral deposits, Canada's Pacific province adds a wealth of resources of other forms—of water power, of ranching, fruit-growing and agricultural lands, and of renowned scenic, sporting and other recreational attractions.



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

The Northwest Territories and Yukon, by reason of their immense size coupled with their known and potential wealth, claim full rank in any review of Canada's resources.

The Yukon Territory lies wholly within the great Cordilleran region, a recognized mineral-bearing field, and has long been famous on account of the Klondike goldfields which have yielded more than \$175,000,000 in placer gold. This Territory also possesses rich deposits of silver-lead ores and important coalfields, besides known deposits of copper and antimony.

The fur trade was directly responsible for the earliest exploration and commercial development in Canada, and while it has long since lost its pre-eminence in the provinces it still ranks first in the northern Territories. These immense unsettled areas are the habitat of an abundance of fur-bearing animals yielding an annual catch worth roundly \$2,000,000, and the large fur companies maintain trading posts at strategic points throughout the Territories. Beaver, fox, marten, mink, ermine, wolverine, bear and muskrat are the chief fur bearers.

Vast lakes, such as Great Bear and Great Slave, and hundreds of smaller lakes teem with valuable fish at present utilized only by fur traders and the native Indians and Eskimos. It is but a matter of time until great quantities of fish from these northern waters will be supplied to the principal markets of the continent.

Another resource of the northern Territories which is worthy of mention, is their recreational attractions—magnificent mountain scenery in certain regions and an abundance and variety of game animals unsurpassed in any section of the North American continent.

The valleys of the Mackenzie and Slave rivers in the western part of the Northwest Territories support extensive forests of spruce, tamarack and poplar which will some day form a valuable asset. As yet, however, in common with many of the other resources of the Territories, their remoteness from consuming centres postpones their commercial development.

Well over half of the Northwest Territories lies within the Canadian Shield or Laurentian Plateau which in recent years has given such remarkable and repeated evidence of mineral wealth and which to-day holds first place in the attention of Canadian mining interests.

The periodical patrol of the Arctic coast and islands and the explorations of the mainland which have been carried out by the administration in recent years have greatly stimulated interest in the potentialities of the northern Territories.



ABRIDGED DIRECTORY

The departments of government from which information about natural resources, particularly their administration, is obtainable are listed below in accordance with the class of data required.

PUBLIC LANDS

The Dominion controls and administers the Crown lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; in the belt of 20 miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia; in the block of northern British Columbia containing 3,500,000 acres, known as the Peace River Block; and in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

In the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia (except the Dominion Railway Belt and the Peace River Block) the public lands are administered by the provincial governments. Manitoba also has at its disposal a considerable area of provincial lands.

Following are the departments administering Crown Lands in the different provinces:

Prince Edward Island—Land Office, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia—Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax.

New Brunswick—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton.

Quebec—Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.

Settlement lands—Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.

Ontario—Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto.

Manitoba—

(a) Lands under Federal Control—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

(b) Lands under provincial control—Department of Provincial Lands, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Alberta—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

British Columbia—

(a) Lands under provincial control—Department of Lands, Victoria.

(b) Lands in Peace River Block and Railway Belt—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Northwest Territories and Yukon—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

AGRICULTURE

The following governmental departments are devoted to the furthering of agricultural development:

Dominion—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Prince Edward Island—Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.
Nova Scotia—Department of Natural Resources, Halifax.
New Brunswick—Department of Agriculture, Fredericton.
Quebec—Department of Agriculture, Quebec.
Ontario—Department of Agriculture, Toronto.
Manitoba—Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.
Saskatchewan—Department of Agriculture, Regina.
Alberta—Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.
British Columbia—Department of Agriculture, Victoria.

FORESTS

The Dominion Government administers timber lands and forest reserves in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block in British Columbia, and in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. In all other cases timber lands and forest reserves are administered by the provinces in which they are situated. On the area under Dominion control and in most of the provinces, only the right to cut timber is disposed of, the title to the land remaining in the Crown. Timber lands in all the provinces are administered by the same departments that administer public lands (see under *Public Lands*).

MINERALS

The following federal and provincial departments are engaged in the promotion of the development of mineral resources:

Dominion—Federal Department of Mines, Ottawa.
Prince Edward Island—Office of the Attorney-General, Charlottetown.
Nova Scotia—Department of Public Works and Mines, Halifax.
New Brunswick—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton.

Quebec—Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries,
Quebec.

Ontario—Department of Mines, Toronto.

Manitoba—Department of Mines, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina.

Alberta—The Mines Branch, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Department of Mines, Victoria.

The Department of the Interior administers all mineral rights in Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and Yukon, but only the quarrying, petroleum, natural gas, and coal rights in those two portions of British Columbia commonly known as the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block respectively, whereas the Federal Department of Mines at Ottawa undertakes largely geological and other scientific investigatory work.

FISHERIES

The Dominion Government administers the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and the fisheries of the three Prairie Provinces, but in New Brunswick angling permits are disposed of by the Provincial Government. The non-tidal fisheries of Ontario and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec, with the exception of the area around the Magdalen Islands, are administered by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion Government.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries is the federal department concerned with the administration of Canada's fishery resources. The fishing laws in the provinces are administered by the following:

Nova Scotia—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Prince Edward Island—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

New Brunswick—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Angling permits are issued by the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton.

Quebec—Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec. The area around the Magdalen Islands—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Ontario—Non-tidal fisheries—Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.

Manitoba—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Saskatchewan—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Alberta—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

British Columbia—

Waters under federal jurisdiction—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Waters under provincial jurisdiction—Department of Fisheries, Victoria.

Northwest Territories and Yukon—Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

WATER POWER

The proprietary interest in the water resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories and Yukon and of the Dominion Railway Belt in British Columbia belong to the Dominion. Throughout the rest of Canada the water powers are vested in the provinces.

An arrangement has been in force since 1912 by which the province of British Columbia undertakes the administration of the waters of the Dominion Railway Belt and grants water privileges under the Provincial Water Act.

The Department of the Interior, through its Water Power and Reclamation Service, carries on in co-operation with the provinces investigatory work with respect to the determination and analysis of water resources data.

For general information regarding the water resources of Canada application should be made to:

Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Application for water power privileges in the various provinces should be made to:

Prince Edward Island—Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia—The Nova Scotia Power Commission, Halifax.

New Brunswick—New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, St. John.
Quebec—Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec.
Ontario—Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto.
Manitoba—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.
Saskatchewan—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.
Alberta—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.
British Columbia—Department of Lands, Victoria.
Northwest Territories and Yukon—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

FUR AND GAME

The fur and game resources of Canada are administered by the governments of the provinces in which they are found. The Migratory Birds Act, however, for the whole of Canada is administered by the Department of the Interior. In the National Parks game is protected. The following are the departments administering the game laws of the provinces and territories:

Prince Edward Island—Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.
Nova Scotia—Department of Lands and Forests, Halifax.
New Brunswick—Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton.
Quebec—Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec.
Ontario—Department of Game and Fisheries, Toronto.
Manitoba—Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.
Saskatchewan—Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina.
Alberta—Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.
British Columbia—Provincial Game Warden, Victoria.
Northwest Territories and Yukon—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

The Department of the Interior, through its Natural Resources Intelligence Service, has assembled a great variety of detailed information relative to Canada's fur and game resources.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The Department of the Interior through the Canadian National Parks Branch administers the national parks, and through the Natural Resources Intelligence Service assembles and disseminates information for the promotion of tourist development. The provincial parks are administered in Ontario by the Department of Lands and Forests, in Quebec by the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, and in British Columbia by the Department of Lands.

Tourist information relating to the Dominion or to individual provinces may be obtained as follows:

Dominion—Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Prince Edward Island—Prince Edward Island Publicity Association, Charlottetown.

Nova Scotia—Department of Natural Resources, Halifax.

New Brunswick—Bureau of Provincial Information and Tourist Travel, Fredericton.

Quebec—Roads Department, Quebec.

Ontario—Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Queen's Park, Toronto.

Manitoba—Manitoba Tourist and Convention Bureau, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina.

Alberta—Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria.

In addition there are numerous bureaus devoted more particularly to the promotion of tourist traffic to local points. Many of these also give general information respecting the tourist facilities of the province in which they are situated.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Publicity Association, Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

Department of Natural Resources, Halifax, N.S.

Bureau of Provincial Information and Tourist Travel,
Fredericton, N.B.

Bureau of Statistics, Department of the Provincial Secretary,
Quebec, Que.

Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont.

Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, Regina,
Sask.

Office of the Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton, Alta.

Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B.C.

Information about Canada generally is provided by the Department of the Interior. This Department through its Natural Resources Intelligence Service has immediately available a wide range of maps, reports and pamphlets compiled from the most authentic sources. In addition, the Service possesses a vast fund of important unpublished material which will be supplied promptly in response to specific inquiries. Whenever possible, inquiries are referred to the proper federal or provincial departments or to local organizations for fullest information.

